

Boston Morning Post.

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THURSDAY

MORNING, APRIL 21, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE
HON. NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield.
HON. SETH WHITMARSH, of Sekonk.

FOR DISTRICT
No 1, CALEB EDDY, of Boston.
2, ROBERT RANTOUL, of Beverly.
3, JOSEPH KITTREDGE, of Andover.
4, FRANCIS TUTTLE, of Acton.
5, SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Sutton.
6, SAMUEL C. ALLEN, of Northfield.
7, HARVEY FITCH, of New Marlborough.
8, BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Springfield.
9, BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.
10, NATHAN C. BROWNELL, of Westport.
11, THOMAS MANDELL, of New Bedford.
12, JABEZ P. THOMPSON, of Halifax.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MARCUS MORTON.
FOR LT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

HOWARD HOUSE.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known and extensive establishment, formerly occupied by the late Mr WILLIAM L. HOWARD, and has repaired and refitted it, so as to be able to accommodate a large number of guests, and to merit a share of patronage from the public which has been bestowed upon his predecessor.

The House is situated in the most central part of the city and contiguous to the Post Office and other public buildings. It has been fitted up in a neat and genteel style—the rooms airy and retired. The Larder will at all times be provided with every delicacy the season will afford.

Parties wishing to be provided with entertainment for any number of persons, can be accommodated at the shortest notice. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and m7
JAMES RYAN.

MASSAHOIT HOUSE,
WALTHAM, MA.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that this large and elegant establishment, 2½ miles from the city, is now open for the reception of company, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to individuals and parties of pleasure, at immediate notice. feb 16
JOHN DAVIS.

FOR SALE.
A valuable and pleasant house, at the corner of Dene and Temple streets—has twelve rooms, and a cellar—2 parlors—breakfast room—kitchen and 8 chambers—water, of both kinds—large garden spot—commanding a most extensive view of the country, city and harbor of Boston—on a lease of from 1 to 5 years. Apply to CHAS. WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a14

TO LET.
On Bunker-Hill street, Charlestown, a two story wooden house, with a piazza in front—having good cellar—2 parlors—breakfast room—kitchen and 8 chambers—water, of both kinds—large garden spot—commanding a most extensive view of the country, city and harbor of Boston—on a lease of from 1 to 5 years. Apply to CHAS. WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a14

TO LET.
A new wooden two story store, 27 ft front by 37 ft deep—situated on Washington street, between Hanover and Ann streets—will be completed in 30 days, and let on a lease of 1 to 3 years—it can be finished to suit the occupant. Apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a14

FOR SALE.
A genteel modern built 3 story brick dwelling-house No 6 Myrtle street, containing nine rooms, basement and kitchen on the first floor—a desirable situation. Also—2 wooden 3 story houses adjoining, making the corner of Belknap street on the south side—with a front on Myrtle street, of 71 feet—will be sold separately or together. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, No 5 Exchange st. a15

FOR SALE.
A completely and finely finished House, suitable for a genteel family, situated on Broadway, next to the Universalist Church at South Boston, two stories high, basement, 6 chambers, all the chambers, all in thorough and complete order—with good water and out buildings—apply to CHARLES MCINTIRE, No 5 Exchange st. a9

TO BE LET.
A large and commodious brick house, situated near West Boston bridge, No 24 Charles street, containing basement room, kitchen, parlors with folding doors, china closet, 6 chambers besides the attic—good store closets, out houses, &c. Possession given 28th inst. Inquire of W. D. TICKNOR, corner of Washington and School streets, or of MOSES HADLEY, Toll House, West Boston Bridge, (Boston side.) 1831—03W a14

FOR SALE.
2 Small Houses in South Cedar street, each containing 4 rooms—small yard and a wood shed, an Aqueduct and other conveniences for a small family, apply to S. MOORE, 300 Washington street. eplm m28

FOR SALE.
20 House lots, containing about 10,000 feet each, delightfully situated in Malden, 2½ miles from State street, Boston.
Also—2½ acres well situated clay lands—well adapted for brick yards. Apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a14

FOR SALE.
A small brick House on Pond street, with about 900 feet of land.
A small brick House on North Margin street, with about 600 feet of land. The above houses have every convenience, and are in good repair. Apply to CHAS. WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a15

FOR SALE.
A very superior House, on Beacon st., having every convenience desirable for a genteel residence. Apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank. a4

FOR SALE.
Two 2 Story Brick Houses, on Leverett court, having every convenience, price low, terms easy—apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a14

TO LET.
A large and convenient House in Cambridge street, No 50.—For terms apply to S. CROSBY, No 5 Exchange street. a20

FOR SALE.
A Brick House in Merrimack street, shop in front. Inquire of S. CROSBY, No 5 Exchange street, up stairs. a5

FOR SALE.
A three story Brick House in Orange street.—Inquire of S. CROSBY, No 5 Exchange street, up stairs. a5

STORE TO LET.
Suitable for most kinds of business—apply at 47 Milk street a16—epim

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
At the South or West part of the city, a small brick House, worth about two thousand dollars. Apply to CHAS. WADE, Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank. a5

FOR SALE.
On reasonable terms, two or three small lots of Land, suitable for building on—very pleasantly situated on State street, East Boston, near the ship yard.—Apply at this office. ep2wja a5

VALUABLE two story wooden dwelling, with every convenience for a genteel residence, with 14,000 feet of land in Chelsea. Apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a2

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ACT
To regulate the Assignment and Distribution of the Property of Insolvent Debtors.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Sec. 1. Any debtor may assign and convey his property to his creditors, or to one or more assignees or trustees, for the use of his creditors, in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and such assignment shall be valid and effectual against any attachment or execution, thereafter made or levied, on any of the property so assigned. *Provided,* the debtor shall make oath, a certificate of which shall be endorsed on the instrument of assignment, that he has by such assignment conveyed all his property not exempted by law from attachment, for the benefit of all his creditors, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Sec. 2. All persons, who are indorsers or sureties for the debtor, or who have demands against him as drawer or indorser of any bill of exchange, or indorser of any note, and all who have demands upon any policy of insurance, or any bottomry or respondentia bond, or for a debt that may become due on any other contingency whatever, may be considered as creditors within the provision of this act. *Provided,* that the bill, note, bond, or other contract, be made by the debtor before the date of the assignment; and *provided, also,* that the debt demanded thereupon, shall become absolute before the final dividend of the assigned property.

Sec. 3. The assignment shall be so made as to give to each of the creditors who shall become parties to it, an equal share of the property, in proportion to their respective debts, without any preference excepting as to such debts as, by the laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth, may be entitled to a preference in such case.

Sec. 4. All the creditors shall have a right to become parties to the assignment; *provided,* they apply therefor before the final dividend is declared; but no creditor who comes in after any dividend is declared, shall be allowed to disturb the same, but he shall receive an equal proportion with the other creditors, so far as the funds then remaining unappropriated in the hands of the assignees shall be sufficient therefor.

Sec. 5. The assignees shall, as soon as may be after the assignment, give notice thereof, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in the town where the debtor resides, if there be any, and if not, in some newspaper printed in the same county, or in the city of Boston; and such advertisement shall be published not less than once a week for three weeks successively.

Sec. 6. The assignees shall declare and pay dividends, from time to time, as soon as may be after converting the effects into money; *provided,* that when it shall appear, that there are creditors, who, from their distant residence, or other sufficient reason, cannot become parties to the assignment, before the making of the first dividend, or when it shall appear that there are any of the classes of creditors named in the second section where debts shall not have, but may afterwards become absolute—the assignees may retain, from the funds, a sufficient sum to pay to every such supposed creditor, an equal proportion with the other creditors.

Sec. 7. The supreme judicial court or court of common Pleas may upon the petition or other application of the debtor, or of the assignees, or of any creditor or other person interested in the case, remove any assignee for any sufficient cause, and upon such removal, or upon the death or resignation of an assignee, appoint another in his place; and may cause a just and prompt settlement of the estate of the insolvent, and a distribution thereof among all who are entitled thereto, having a due regard to the rights of creditors, who, by reason of their distant residence or otherwise, may be delayed in presenting their claims and becoming parties to the assignment; or whose debts may not have become absolute; and generally may hear and determine, as a court of chancery, all matters arising under any such assignment, and make such orders and decrees therein as law and justice shall require, and as shall be necessary and proper to carry into effect the provisions of this act; *provided,* that when the amount claimed, as due to any supposed creditor, is disputed by the debtor, or the assignees, or by any other creditor, the same shall, if required by either party, be determined by a jury, upon an issue to be framed under the direction of the court, or by referees chosen by the parties.

Sec. 8. Every debtor who shall make such an assignment as is herein before mentioned, shall be discharged from all debts due to any of his creditors who shall become parties to the assignment, excepting as is provided in the following section; but no such discharge shall release any person who may be liable for the same debt, as a partner, joint-contractor, indorser, acceptor, or surety, for or with the debtor.

Sec. 9. The debtor, if afterwards sued for any such debt, shall have no benefit of the said discharge, but judgment shall be rendered against him for the amount that shall then appear to be due, if the plaintiff shall prove any of the following facts, to wit:—
First, that the debtor has fraudulently concealed, reserved, or disposed of any of his property which the laws do not exempt from attachment, to the amount of one hundred dollars.

Secondly, that he did knowingly and wilfully make any false statement, in any disclosure made to or for his creditors, concerning the amount or the disposition of his property.

Thirdly, that he did, at any time after this act shall have gone into operation, and in contemplation of such an assignment of his property as is herein provided for, voluntarily make any payment, or any transfer, or conveyance of any part of his property, with a view to give to any creditor, or to any indorser or surety for a debtor, a preference or advantage over the other creditors, contrary to the intent and purpose of this act; or

Fourthly, that he did, in contemplation of such an assignment, give notice of his insolvency to any creditor, with a view to enable him, by means of an attachment or otherwise, to obtain any such preference or advantage over his other creditors.

Sec. 10. The debtor shall not be required to plead his discharge specially, but may give it in evidence under the general issue; and when the action is of such a nature that a discharge could not be submitted and proved to a jury under the general issue.

Sec. 11. No assignment or conveyance, made by any insolvent debtor to assignees or trustees, for the use of any of his creditors, shall be valid and effectual against an attachment or execution, in behalf of any creditor who is not a party to it, unless it is so made as to allow all the creditors of the debtor to become parties to it, if they see fit; and unless, also, it is so made as to give to each of the creditors who shall become parties to it, an equal share of the property, in proportion to their respective debts, excepting only such creditors as may, by the laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth, be entitled in such case to a preference.

Approved by the Governor, April 15, 1836.

POETRY.

THE EARLY DEAD.—From the Knickerbocker.
"Why mourn for the young? Better that the light cloud should fade away in the morning's breath, than travel through the weary day, to gather in darkness, and end in storm."—BULWER.

If it be sad to mark the bow'd with age
Sink in the halls of the remorseless tomb,
Closing the changes of life's pilgrimage
In the still darkness of its mouldering gloom;
Oh! what a shadow o'er the heart is flung,
When peals the requiem of the loved and young.

They to whose bosoms, like the dawn of spring
To the unfolding bud and scented rose,
Comes the pure freshness age can never bring,
And fills the spirit with a rich repose,
How shall we lay them in their final rest—
How pile the clouds upon their wasting breast?

Life openeth brightly to their ardent gaze—
A glorious pomp sits on the gorgeous sky;
O'er the broad world Hope's smile incessant plays,
And scenes of beauty win the enchanted eye;
How sad to break the vision, and to fold
Each lifeless form in earth's embracing mould!

Yet this is life! To mark from day to day,
Youth, in the freshness of its morning prime,
Pass, like the anthem of a breeze away—
Sinking in waves of Death, ere chilled by Time!
Ere yet dark years on the warm cheek had shed
Autumnal mellow o'er its rose-like red!

And yet what mourner, though the pensive eye
Be dimly thoughtful in its burning tears,
But shudders with rapture gaze upon the sky,
Through whose far depths the spirit's wing careers?
There gleams eternal o'er their ways are flung,
Who fade from earth, while yet their years are young!

THE LUXURY OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

From the *Memoirs of Madame Junot*, we transcribe a vivid and gossiping account of the manners and mode of living in Paris, before the hurricane of the first revolution shattered to pieces the Corinthian column on which the elaborate edifice of polished society was reared.

"Never had the French been more inventive than at the conclusion of the reign of Louis the fifteenth; never had all sorts of gratification of sense been so multiplied, in order to surround woman with their refined elegance. We fancy that we have made improvements in this way, and we are egregiously mistaken: a lady, who had the income of forty thousand livres, fifty years ago, lived better than one at the present day who expends two hundred thousand. All that she then had about her cannot be enumerated; there was a profusion of useful trifles, which we not only are without, but the very uses of which are lost, and for which we have no substitutes. The establishment of a lady of fashion never comprised fewer than two *femmes-de-chambre*, and almost always a *valet-de-chambre*, for in-door service. A bath was indispensable, for an elegant woman did not pass two days without bathing; and then there were perfumes in abundance; the finest cambricks, the most costly laces for every season were on the toilet, on the sultanes, in the amber-scented baskets, in which the articles requisite for the toilet of a wealthy female were, in the first instance, deposited. The *recherche* extended to everything. The furnishing, also, constituted a material item in the expenses of a woman. The apartments were expected to be very cool, very fragrant with flowers in summer, and very cold and warm in winter. As soon as the cold weather set in, Aubusson carpets, several inches thick were laid down. A lady, on retiring at night to her bedchamber, found it warmed by a large fire, in an immense fireplace; long draperies fell before the double windows; and the bed, surrounded by thick and ample curtains, was an asylum where she might prolong her night, without danger of having her slumbers broken by the return of day.

"The same was the case in regard to articles of common use. The plate, porcelain, linen, were all convenient in a different way, and made for the use of people who were connoisseurs in them. The forms were less pleasing to the eye, certainly, but what a difference! For the rest, the experience of every day serves to confirm my opinion: everything belonging to the last century is again coming into favour, and will, I hope, soon supersede all those Grecian and Roman fashions, which might be very suitable for people living under the beautiful sky of Messenia and Rome, but do not harmonize with our gray atmosphere, and our cold north-east wind, which is pleased to blow for nine months in the year. A piece of muslin, hung from a piece of wood covered with gilt paper, is good for nothing but to serve as a make-believe for curtains. In the same predicament are those *moquette* carpets; those walls, six inches thick, which keep out neither the heat in summer, nor the cold in winter. All the other articles for the toilet, and the furnishing department, are, and always have been, included by me in the same anathema. Let us hope, that all those which are subservient to the convenience of man, will, in like manner, be changed, and return to forms that good taste shall have sanctioned. We are in the right track; we have only to persevere in it."

GAMBLING IN LONDON.

We understand that gambling is carried on in this city to a very great extent, on a regularly-organized plan; but, in its utmost depravity, it can be but a mere *bagatelle*, when compared with the London system, as appears by the following preliminary notice to a review of a work, entitled "The Dens of London exposed."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The high season for the harvest and vintage of gambling is again on the eve of commencing. The few beggarly dupes of autumn have hardly kept the thing alive; and the black-leg pigeon-fanciers have been reduced to the amusement of becoming lessees of theatres, and converting them into traps for the expected influx of better fledged birds to be preyed upon. These traps, baited with "beautiful women," are attended by croupiers in the shape of check-takers, box-rattlers performing the office of box-keepers, and all the attendants of the gaming-house made useful on the theatrical establishment till midnight is past, when comes the hour for actual business; when the *play* is really going on, and often tragick play too; whereas, in the theatres, it is only burlesque and burletta. Thus, if the drama be low, it is compensated by the gambling being high; and Shakspeare, driven from the stage where once he delighted every breast, has his sentiments literally represented in bells by actors who have set their "all upon a cast," and "must stand the hazard of the die."

"Audubon describes certain flocks of pigeons in this country, at particular periods of the year, to be so numerous, that they extend for miles in their flight. Were the pigeons that come to London tenfold as numerous, there would be no want of sporting men, whose stomach had appetite for them all; and, at last, their flights, after being plucked, would extend to greater distance than ever was witnessed of their feathered congeners of the United States."

BOSTON MORNING POST.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1836.

THE SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.

The object of this bequest, as it appears in the Report of the Hon. J. Q. Adams to Congress, is calculated to command the serious thoughts of philosophers, patriots and philanthropists.

The very comprehensive expression in the will of Mr. Smithson, which applies his bounty to the purpose of increasing knowledge among men, is most catholic in its meaning, and philanthropic in its object; and if it be carried into effect, according to the evident intention of the testator, it will be the first human institution of the kind which ever embraced the whole human race in its charitable designs; and every human being on the face of this globe, who may hear of this institution, and understand its object, must look up to it as the future benefactor of his race; and every nation, where the light of truth is held in estimation, may, without derogating from its national dignity, acknowledge such an institution as the Grand Moral University of the Earth, in which it holds an indefeasible right, by the very tenor of the bequest. The institution belongs to the human race—such was the intention of its philosophic founder. No wise man, or just nation can be jealous of it. It is open to the intellectual contributions of all nations, and every nation may draw (at sight) on its mental funds. Its very wise founder has chosen for its location the only spot on earth where it could have any chance of success; and even here, it will be exposed to many dangers, and will require all the fostering care which the good and the wise of the world can bestow upon it; and such be its curators, it may be hoped that they will be selected from every part of the civilized world, and thus secure its universal purpose and end.

America offers for such an institution, the least obstructed field for its free operation that could be found. Here, no dominant and exclusive religion exists, to cramp the energies of the mind, and obstruct the march of science, wherever experimental knowledge may lead its unshackled votaries. Here, no prescribed forms of government, consecrated by time, superstitious veneration, or supposed divinity of origin, arrest by the hand of power the reachings of philanthropists to better the condition of their fellow creatures.

Here, the laws, not like the immovable laws of the Medes and Persians, are made to yield to the ever changing condition of man, and the most ungenerous precedent loses its authority. Here, open discussion, on subjects the most unpalatable to sectarian arrogance, ethical prepossessions, political bigotry, or commercial rapacity, are not to be controlled. Here, the greatest good of the greatest number is considered and proclaimed, as truly orthodox, by all sects, and all parties.

This is, in fact, what America, (the happy choice of Smithson for his sublime conception,) already considers the grand desideratum of KNOWLEDGE among Men. It is here the experiment has already begun; and requires, possibly, nothing more than the concentration of the various rays of light now aloft in its atmosphere, to show the way to that knowledge to which Smithson's bold conception seems to point. Here, in a few years, possessing even now, as a common stock, all that knowledge which has been heretofore considered as the exclusive privilege of the favored few; and whose social and physical condition, will enable them to appreciate the advantages of an institution, which will secure to them, these blessings.

Here, the same language, laws and usages, will facilitate the increase, and diffusion of knowledge; while the constant and rapid intercourse, induced by an active commerce, will give to this vast continent all the advantages of a populous city, for the improvement in the arts and sciences; no progress in either will be delayed for the want of ample experiments, collated opinions, and well contested arguments.

Where could this clear sighted Philosopher have found so vast and variegated a field for his gigantic experiment; embracing (as it regards climate) three of the zones of our Planet, with every soil, and every temperature. Here, if unity of design, and effect, be desirable in any intellectual enterprise, will be found more of moral unity and political equality, than in any other part of the globe. When we anticipate the stupendous moral power of hundreds of millions of intelligent beings, all contributing to one and the same end, and impelled by an intimate, and enlightened sense of acting for their own moral and physical good, how can we doubt that the sublime views of Smithson will be realized?

I need not mention here the various obstructions which have retarded the progress of moral and political science in other countries, which may be traced even to the decorated altars of religion; it is enough to know that no such obstruction can be suffered in the place destined for the Smithsonian Institute, under the supervision of every caste of religion, and in which every inhabitant of our globe seems, by the bequest, to have some right. In fact, as Mr. Adams properly remarks, "the American people are the honored trustees" of the most important legacy that was ever bequeathed to man. We are, indeed, but trustees; and by the tenor of the trust, we owe as much of its benefits to the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire, or to the Ethiopian, in proportion to their numbers, as to the citizens of America.

With these catholic views of the proper employment of the Smithsonian bequest, can any one suppose that the Lord Chancellor of England will delay one day longer than the necessary forms may require to give effect to the will? It may not be expected; the science of Europe would be scandalized.

What may be the system adopted for organizing so novel an institution, we may not even conjecture. But it may be hoped that much and mature reflection will precede a decision. It may also be hoped that the science of government may hold a conspicuous place among the objects to be accomplished; if, indeed, that were not the sole object. Every other science and art must enjoy the greatest possible encouragement there, where the rights of individuals are most respected.

The science of government seems to be that which has made the least progress. Yet without this science, and a scrupulous practice on its principles, it is vain to look for an improvement of the moral condition of man. It is worse than vain to attempt to "increase and diffuse knowledge among men," while the government itself is obnoxious to the charge of ignorance or perversity.

I am aware that all knowledge has proceeded from the people, by the help of necessary experiment, or happy accidents. But I am also aware, that perverse rulers may check or accelerate the progress of knowledge, according to their pleasure.

It is particularly interesting to the American heirs of the Smithsonian legacy, that it should be employed in a manner to preserve the integrity of this Union. And it requires not much knowledge of man, or of history, to foresee that this Union cannot be preserved, but by an honest policy, or a just and virtuous administration of all our national affairs. In this view, what subject can be committed to the proposed institution, of so much importance, as the one on which the Union itself, and the consequent peace and happiness of these States absolutely depend?

If the science of government be not cultivated and improved, notwithstanding our boasted superiority, what prudent man, who has noticed the jarring elements which have agitated us for some time past, can feel confident of a protracted union of these States? And then, what man of common sense, of parental feeling for his own progeny, or even a regard for his own comfort and safety, would

knowingly increase the chances of a revolution, of which no man can foresee the end, or calculate the mass of evil which it would bring upon this people. The very innumerable mystery of such a revolution, is a thousand times more appalling, than if it were told that it would be like some revolution which we could point to in history. All that can be foretold of such a revolution, is, that it would be more terrible in its course and consequences, in the very ratio of our moral and physical means of annoyance, and of the total absence of all those checks which put an end, finally, to revolutions in other countries; one of which is, that the combat there ceases for the want of combatants, or of food to maintain them. Here, the combatants would rise like those which were said to spring from dragon's teeth, and food would accompany this harvest of men in a harvest of our cattle run wild. FRANKLIN.

POLICE COURT.

Negro notions of Niggers.—The entire area of the court-room, between the mahogany bar and the iron grate, was set apart for the accommodation of some eleven tidy colored gentlemen, who were interested in the issue of a prosecution against Isaac Williams, who had cut *Orlando Bell* in the hand with a table knife. All hands boarded with Mr. Martin, a colored gent., blessed with a liberal manifestation of the organ of self-esteem, as appears by his testimony:—

Martin—I heard a 'spite between Williams and Bell, and my wife steps up to Bell and got him to stand back; but Williams was some in liquor and wouldn't be pacified at all, so I went up to him, and told him, that a noise would be very displeasing and unhandsome to me, and says I to him, "Williams, recollect what I is—you knows I lives in the midst of white neighbors, and have white people on both sides on me, and what will they think on me, if I has them noises and disturbances without no 'casion at all on my side?" He then stopped making arter Bell, but wanted to get down to supper with his coat off; but as I never allows no such indecent doings at table, I told him he must not approach the table in that sort of dishabille, as the other gentlemen would not know what to make of it, and might have a very queer opinion of me, if I allowed it. Bell didn't like to come to supper, 'caze he didn't want to have no more wrangling with Williams, but my wife says to me, says she, I don't think it fair, that Bell should lose his supper, says she, for that Williams, says she to me, just so. So I got up from my place, and got a clean cup, and I think, as high as I can recollect, a clean plate, and he set down in my place, away from Williams. After supper, Williams continued to be in great wrath, and I tried to qualify him, but he insisted on fighting with Bell, and followed him into the street.

Williams—Mr. Martin, why did you allow Bell to call me a nigger?
Martin—Really, sir, I didn't hear him call you a nigger, if I had I certainly should not have suffered it—I allow no such talk among my boarders.

Williams—Well, he did call me a nigger, and Johnson too; he said, there's two niggers a washing; and I said to him, "Vell, vot ov it?" and Johnson can prove it.

Johnson was then called up by the Court, but as the dispute had deprived him of a promised evening's elegant recreation, at the Theatre, he was in no very good humor with the author of his disappointment. He looked so glum, that his Honor was a little dubious of his mental capability for being a witness, and the following epistolical dialogue took place between them:—

Mag.—Where were you born, Johnson?
Johnson—In Baltimore.
Mag.—Born a slave?
Johnson—No; born free.
Mag.—Did you ever learn to read or write?
Johnson—No.
Mag.—Have you learnt to speak the truth?
Johnson—O, yes.
Mag.—Then tell what you know about this case.

Johnson—We was going to see some fun in the evening, at the theatre, and went into the kitchen to wash, but as there was only two bowls in the house, some on us had to wait, and as for Williams he didn't appear to hurry at all, and I begin to wash along wid him. I believe Bell said something, but as for his calling us two niggers, he said so, and he aint at all in the habit of using such words—though I should n't a minded it, if he had said so to me. So Williams commenced quarrelling with Bell, and I lost all my fun. After supper, Williams said he would have satisfaction, and I tried all I could to quiet him, and lost all my fun at the theatre. Bell got out into the street, and Williams followed him, and I saw him get hold of his coat, and cut at him with the knife, but we parted them, arter Bell's hand was cut, but by that time it got to be too late to go to the theatre, and I could n't go out at all, and so altogether by his means, I lost all my fun, and Bell want at all to blame.

There was something so touching and artless in poor Johnson's testimony, that it carried its corroboration with it—the "lose of all his fun" had quite unmanned him—and as he was bound for South America yesterday, it was not altogether an every day matter. Another witness saw Williams take up the knife, and Constable Ellis testified to his wrathful ferocity. He was therefore sentenced to pay a fine of \$3.33, and costs, with a proviso, that if not paid, he should go to the House of Correction for two months.

The Expunging Resolution.—This formidable process is making a carnage in the ranks of opposition. The affected alarm attempted to be conjured up about the destruction of the Journal, is now well seen to have its source in the apprehension of the destruction of something much nearer and dearer to the panic Senators, than the leaves of musty old records. It is for themselves that they feel alarm; and to save themselves that, they are conjuring up the poor ghost of another panic. Their condition is pitiable, and there is no way to escape from it. As long as they had a majority in the Senate, they could treat the expunging resolution with contempt, and lay it upon the table as often as Col. Benton offered it; but they have now lost the majority; they can no longer lay it on the table; and meet it they must. Speeches they are obliged to make, and votes they will be obliged to give; and all who vote for themselves against the instructions of their constituents, will only be making bad worse. It will be adding the violation of instruction, to the violation of the constitution, and it will be adding insult to their constituents to injustice to the President. Such votes will have no moral force. The people will not count them, but subtract them from one side, and add them to the other. If instructions are obeyed, the resolutions will be carried at the present session by nearly two to one, say about 30 to about 18; if the instructions are not obeyed, then the Bank-whig party will have made an issue with the people, which the people will assuredly decide for them. The expunging resolution then, is a weapon of many edges, and will cut deeper and in more places than any public question ever yet presented to the American people. Panics will no longer prevail. The JUDGES who stand ready to convict the clerk for FELONY, and the Senators for PERJURY, who may touch the Journal by vote or act, will have much work on hand before they punish the House of Representatives and all its officers, including ex-speaker Clay, for thirty-five years' total destruction of the whole journals of that time. It is hoped these JUDGES will finish that job before they

begin upon the Senators who vote for expurgation, by drawing a circle round and writing a line across.

As for the panic Senators, they are now at the bar of the public, compelled to defend themselves, and unable to do so except by the most lawyer like tactics that have ever been exhibited. They have to deny their own charges, their own speeches, their own denunciations, and those of all their party, against the President. THEY ARE COMPELLED TO STAND UP IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, AND DECLARE THAT THEY NEVER DID CHARGE, NOR INTENDED TO CHARGE HIM, WITH ANY OFFENCE WHATEVER! And this denial they must stick to, through thick and thin, manage their own printed speeches, and the fresh recollection of the whole country; for if they ever admit that they did charge, or intended to charge him with any offence whatever, that moment they admit that he had a right to be fairly tried before he was convicted of that offence; and, consequently, that in proceeding against him without the forms of an impeachment, they violated the constitution, subverted the fundamental principles of justice, and disgraced the Senate. This is the dilemma—this the pinch—this the awful alternative; and hence the alarmed states, the forced terrors, the vile attempts at panics, helped out by JUDGES, the miserable cry about felony, and perjury, and destroying the Journal, when not one word of writing, or one fibre of paper is to be destroyed, nor any thing injured except the most noble panic-makers themselves! and on them, it must be admitted, the destruction will be great. They will be expunged in good truth. The expunging resolution and the expunging debate, will do that work for them; and the refuge which they take under the innocence of the man whom they covered with the blackest crimes two years ago, and whom they then held to be worthy of the block, will only cover their deluded followers with confusion, while it increases the magnitude of their own crimes against an innocent man, an outraged country, and an offended God.—Globe.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, March 4, 1836.
To DAVID HENSHAW, Esq., Collector for the District of Boston and Charlestown, Boston:

Sir—By a law passed on the 24th of February last, by the Venezuelan Congress, and sanctioned by the Executive on the 25th of said month, it is decreed, that from and after the 1st of April next, an extra duty of 10 per cent. be levied upon the total amount of the present rate of import duties, and payable in cash on delivery of the effects imported—as also an additional export duty upon the following articles, likewise in cash:—

	Extra Duty.	Old Duty.	New Duty.
Cotton,	50c pr qt.	Free.	50c pr qt.
Cocoa,	5c "	75c pr qt.	80c "
Coffee,	30c "	30c "	60c "
Ox Hides,	2c each,	18c each,	20c each
Hides of other animals,	1-2c "	1c "	1-1-2c "
Copper Ore,	8c pr qt.	25c pr qt.	33c pr qt.
Cattle,	50c pr head.	75c pr head.	1-25 head.
Mules,	\$1 each.	\$4 each.	\$5 each.
Zarzaparilla,	25c pr qt.	25c pr qt.	50c pr qt.

The preceding law has been enacted, in order to defray the extraordinary expenses of this government, incurred by the late revolution; and it is contemplated that this measure will be continued for the term of two years.

For the information of the commercial community, I beg of you to give publicity to the foregoing resolution of the Government. I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,
FRANKLIN LITCHFIELD, U. S. Consul.

Foreign.—London papers to the 3d of March, and Liverpool to the 4th, (one day later), have been received at New York. The only important news they contain, is an account of the fact that the princess Sophia, or rather her dress, caught fire from a spark from the chimney, and that the conflagration was increased by her Royal Highness spilling some spirits of wine, a bottle of which she held in her hand at the time. Her Royal Highness—as the Morning Chronicle calls her ten times in a paragraph of two squares—was slightly burned on the left side of her neck.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Thursday, March 3d.—The sales since Friday amount to 12,000 bags, at the prices before current. The arrivals are 31 vessels from the U. States, and one from Demerara.

Rather too much law.—If the facts set forth in the following paragraph from the New Bedford Gazette are literally true, they afford a fine excuse for a fling at the "white slaves of the North." The humane citizens of New Bedford should make it their business to find out whether this woman is the victim of "Judge Law," or not.

Hard Sentence.—A woman, employed as a cook in a public house in this town, was a few days since sentenced to fifteen days hard labor in the House of Correction, by the Police Justice on the charge of being a "stubborn and refractory servant." The servant should think rising 30 years of age, and as far as we can learn is a respectable "free white person," whose servitude consisted in laboring at her reputable profession, at \$2.50 per week. If, (as stated in the *minutes*) the prisoner's disobedience "to the lawful commands of her master and mistress" be an offence "against the peace of the Commonwealth, and contrary to the form of several statutes in such cases made and provided," it is not quite time that the portion of law under which this woman, far from home, and among strangers, is thrown into prison with felons and prostitutes, be repealed?

New York Papers.—For several days past, all the New York papers (morning and evening), have been in this city by the Steamboat mail. We would not wish to such of the morning papers as do not publish an evening edition, the propriety of seeing that their papers are forwarded by the Land Mail, which arrives here, generally, (now that the roads are settled,) several hours in advance of that brought by the Steamboat.

In the New York Board of Aldermen, on Monday, Alderman Stilwell laid on the table a preamble and resolution, in contemplation of the recognition of Texian Independence. The resolution was as follows:—

Resolved, As the opinion of the members of this Common Council, that the Commonwealth of Texas is a free, sovereign and Independent State, and in her intercourse with nations, should be recognised as such.

A Schooner, which cleared at New Orleans, purporting to have on board 550 bbls flour, was taken by a Texan armed Schooner, and the barrels, on examination, were found to contain each three kegs of gunpowder, intended, it is supposed, for the Mexican army.

The Choristers of the Tremont Theatre appeal to their friends this evening. It should not be forgotten that the success of the Operas we have recently enjoyed is, to a considerable degree, attributable to their exertions.

The Gazette states there is a fair prospect that a new avenue will be cut through from the head of Federal street, to Broad street, formerly Sea street, a petition being now before the City Council for that purpose.

Exportation of Specie.—There have been exported from this port since March 26, \$212,227 in specie, more than has been imported. This, added to former exportations, makes about \$430,000 exported, more than imported, since the first day of March.

POLICE COURT.

A Vagabond's Gratitude.—At the suit of John Downes, Mr Patrick O'Brien was put to the bar to answer to the charge of being a common drunkard—Downes being the only witness against him.

Clerk.—What say you, Patrick O'Brien, to this complaint—guilty or not guilty?

O'Brien—I have nothing to say—I never fight with any one!

Clerk.—You are not charged with fighting, but with getting drunk.

O'Brien—Who says that same?

Mag.—John Downes, the complainant.

O'Brien—Him!

Mag.—Yes.

O'Brien—It's himself he makes, sure, and not me.

Downes—My lord, he knocked me down three or four times in the street to day, and I can't walk the streets for him, he so abuses me; he's a common drunkard, and is always about the streets drunk.

O'Brien—Me about the streets? said it that you said, and was it you, John Downes, that said it?

Downes—You won't deny it, will ye, Patrick, in the presence of these gentlemen?

O'Brien—Will yer worship hear me just spake one word?

Mag.—O, yes.

O'Brien—Well, you see that chap, and how he looks; he is a good-for-nothing idle vagabond, so he is, and I have had to keep him up these nine months, for he'll do no manner nor sort of work to earn the value of a glass of grog. His wife has left him, and there is no body to take care of him, and for fear he might starve, I have kept him along, and been after obligated for his lodgings rather than he should be lying out all night. His wife all the same time exclaimed at me for doing so, and said she'd get me put in the house of correction if I didn't make him shift for himself. She wanted me to drive him off to labor on some rail road or other public work, but he wouldn't stir niver a bit; but nevertheless, for the sake of old friendship, I continued to keep him up, by my own labor; for I work hard as yer worship may find by going down to the stevedores, and inquiring of the looks make enough now. He is not long out of the almshouse—I was ashamed to see him, till he arned two shillings, and got himself shaved, and claned out a little. This morning he come to me to give him the value of a glass, but I thought he had that much about him, and I asked him to let me search him, and when I searched him all over I found just the price of a glass, and wouldn't give him any more. So he went off, but came along again, while I was loading a truck, and just gave me a hand with the barrell. He follow'd me into the store, and when I told the gentleman I should charge fourpence for the job, he handed it towards me, and Downes, the dissatisfied thafe that he is, snatched it out of the gentleman's hand, and told him to give me another. "O, no, says I, honor bright, the job's not worth more than a four pence." Then says he, "this is my job as much as yours, for I finished it, and I'll keep the bit." To make pace with him, I offered to give him half, and took out three cents, and asked him for the fourpence; but he gave me a sort of a push, and I gave him a sort of a slap. That's the whole truth; for I'm hard and honest, though to tell the truth I love a drop of grog, but then I always am it before I drink it.

Mag.—I'm strongly inclined to believe, that you are the most honest man of the two.

O'Brien—Plaze yer worship, you are exactly in the rights of it.

Mag.—Tell me, if Downes likes grog too.

O'Brien—Plaze yer worship, he is altogether more inclined to grog, than he is to an art.

Downes—Plaze yer worship may I spake a word now?

O'Brien—Och, yer worship, don't let him open his mouth—he'll only dease ye.

Mag.—I don't want to hear any more—I shall not convict any man upon the testimony of a single witness, who looks more guilty than the defendant. O'Brien you had better get rid of Downes as soon as possible.

O'Brien—Yes, indeed, yer worship—I shall niver keep him up any more—he has cost me over forty dollars.

Mag.—You may go now.

O'Brien—Thank yer worship—I'm off.

Mag.—Downes, you clear out, and mind how you come here with such complaints.

Downes—Thank yer worship.

Municipal Court.—James Grant and John Anderson, two of the persons arrested last fall for robbing the Providence cars of a trunk containing nearly \$30,000, are to be tried early in the May term. Hosford, alias Jones, the same Jones who was arrested last summer for picking a pocket in Hersey's auction room, but forfeited his bonds, has turned State's evidence against his accomplices.

A very large public meeting was held at New Orleans on the 4th inst., for the purpose of devising measures for the support and encouragement of the Texans in their present struggle.

James Robinson, Principal of the department of Arithmetic, Bowdoin School, has received the premium of \$50, for the most "lucid analytical solution" of the last question in the Third Part of Emerson's North American Arithmetic.

The Rev Jos. Tuckerman cautions the public, through the Mercantile Journal, against the impositions of a female who is begging about the city, under the assumed names of Swan, McIntire, and Baker.

A Buffalo paper says that forty steamboats ply between that place and Detroit, and adds—"this is a greater number than runs between Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Albany."

Quick Passage.—The ship Rubicon, Capt Rogers, sailed from Boston, 19th March, for New Orleans, and arrived at the bar of New Orleans 28th March; making the passage in nine days.

The small pox still lurks in the interior of this State and in New Hampshire.

Advertising a State.—Signor Gorasiza, the Mexican Minister, has cautioned every person not to trust the Texans. It is something like an advertisement we frequently see—"Whereas my wife Sally Texas has absconded from my bed and board, therefore take notice, I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date." Sally Texas may answer thus—"Whereas Signor Gorasiza Mexico, having no bed nor board of his own that I care for, this is to give notice, that he had better pay his own debts before he refuses to pay mine."—Noah.

A man Thermometer.—Your thin spare man, (Cesar's) is an excellent thermometer. Fahrenheit never constructed one that would better indicate the state of the temperature. Is the weather cold and frosty—he is irritable as a snapping turtle. Damp and cloudy—he is depressed, and shows that he has "the blues." Temperate and sunny—he is cheerful and lively. Hot—he is calm and hates to be disturbed. Your fat portly man is less susceptible, and seldom indicates the changes. The lean man is your true thermometer.—Greenfield Gazette.

Original.—"Mr Sador," said an old lady to a weather beaten tar, who had called at her house for a luncheon, "you must see a great many curiosities, at sea?" "O yes," said Jack, and immediately commenced telling of the great Leviathans of the deep.—"But how do these great fish live," queried the old lady. "O," said Jack, "much as the large fish live on land—by devouring the smaller ones." "But they don't eat them raw, do they?" "O no," was the reply, "every fish carries a kettle on his tail for cooking."—N. H. Telegraph.

"Oh! I'm dead! I'm dead!" blubbered a little fellow the other day, as he went running into the house. "What's the matter, my son?" said the compassionate mother, and continued "I don't see but you are whole; what's the matter?" "Oh! I ran against a fence, and stuck a knot-hole right in my trousers!"

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Suffolk County Democratic Committee, will be held at Concert Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d, at 8 o'clock P. M., a punctual attendance is requested.
Per Order. PETER DUNBAR.

Fire.—At 4 o'clock, this morning, the four-story brick building, No 103 Walker street, two doors east of Elm, owned by Mr. Roome, sail-maker, and occupied by Mr. J. Marsh, builder, and Mr. Russell, bookbinder, was consumed, with all its contents, nothing remaining but a portion of the walls. Mr. Roome was insured at one of the re-insured offices for \$1000, and Mr. Marsh for \$500.—The adjoining four-story brick building, No 105, occupied by James O'Neil, spring maker, and W. Coles, coach manufacturer, was considerably damaged. One of these gentlemen was insured for \$500, and the other \$300, which will probably cover the loss they have sustained.—N. Y. Com.

The Horrors of War.—In order to avenge the death of his mother, executed in Tortosa, pursuant to orders confined by Gen. Mina, the Carlist leader Cabrera directed whatever prisoners should be taken by his followers to be shot; and the wife of Col. Fonticars, military commander of Chelva, and three more ladies who were in his hands, to be shot! And farther, that for every Carlist that should hereafter be put to death, twenty relatives of those by whom such acts should continue to be committed, would be treated in the same manner.—Transcript.

Texas.—A letter from Washington, Texas, dated March 16th, states that the Constitution was to be finished that day, that James Collingworth, Colonel Carson, of Kentucky, and D. Burnett, were in nomination for Provisional President; and that Messrs Rusk, Bailey, Hardiman, and Porter, with one of the gentlemen first named, will constitute the Cabinet. Important news from Galiaud may be daily expected. That Fort must have been attacked by the Mexicans within a few days after the capture of San Antonio.—Jour. Com.

Melancholy Circumstance.—A young female in Trafalgar, got up during a fit of somnambulism, and taking a child about two years old, a relative of her own, she deliberately placed it behind some burning logs of wood in the fire-place. The child was immediately rescued from the flames by its distracted parent, but so dreadfully burnt that it soon after died. It appears that the unhappy mother girl went to sleep, and when awake labored under a state of mental imbecility. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with the foregoing facts.—Hamilton (Upper Canada) Gaz.

From the Coast of Africa.—Capt. McDonald, of the brig Elizabeth, from the coast of Africa and the Cape de Verdes, states that on the eleventh December an insurrection broke out among the slaves [at the Cape de Verdes] who committed great depredations, but were finally put down, and the ring-leaders shot. Capt. McDonald further states that the brig Pearl, Capt. Blackman, on her passage from Guinea to the Cape de Verdes, was boarded by a Spanish Guineaman and robbed of dry goods to the value of \$4,600.—Jour. Com.

The Mississippi.—The Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 31st ult. states that apprehensions by well informed persons are entertained, that there would be an overflow of the river. During the preceding week it had risen five or six feet, and was within three or four of extreme high water mark. Three more feet would inundate many river plantations, and a rise of six would produce a general overflow. The editor of the Advertiser, however, predicts that no overflow will take place.

Texas is not, as you would probably suppose, united in the great struggle before her. Party spirit has taken a form here even more malignant than in the United States; and to such an extent has domestic cavilling been carried, that the council have deposed, impeached, and arrested the governor, while he, by an official fiat, has dissolved the council; and thus we see the striking anomaly of two governments, created by different authorities, ruling in the same country.—Cor. Jour. Com.

A young man named Henry Huskings, 19 years of age, lost his life a few days since at Pawtucket, by an accident in the Baldwin factory. His foot was caught in the belt passing around the main shaft, which is in rapid motion, and before he could be extricated, he received so much injury that he died on the following morning.

Bad Laws.—A mockery of Justice.—At Wake county Superior Court, North Carolina, James Bashford, quite a youth, was tried for the murder of his brother, and convicted of manslaughter, and to have the letter M. branded on him, and to pay the costs. Being unable to do the last, he took the oath of insolvency and was discharged.

A convention was to be held April 20th, at St. Louis, on the subject of the rail road, which it is proposed to construct from that place to the western boundary of the state, near Independence. Another road is in progress from Caledonia to the Mississippi river, and a third is spoken of from St. Louis to the Iron mines in Washington Co.

Accident.—A man by the name of Hamilton was accidentally killed on Saturday last, by falling into the hold of the frigate Savannah, now building at the navy yard, Brooklyn. Hamilton was a rigger, and had accumulated considerable property by his industry. He has left a family.

An English paper gives an account of a tea party, of sixty women, mothers of eight hundred and sixty-nine children. Twelve of the dames alone having given birth to two hundred and two of the number!! One of them was the mother of thirty-one children!!!

Murder of Leuba.—The grand jury, on Saturday last found a true bill against Jewell, for the murder of Leuba, the New York watchman, but exonerated Chichester from participation in the same. The trial is to take place before the Oyer and Terminer in June.

Fire.—A fire occurred in Seneca Falls on Friday afternoon of last week, in the carriage shop of Ebenezer Hoskins & Co. Amount destroyed not far from \$16,000, of which 6,000 was insured.

The alarm of fire last evening, was from the Turpentine Factory at South Boston, belonging to Mr Henshaw, which was partly destroyed. Insured at the Merchants' Office.

Reader! be good enough to bear in mind that Mr Rowe, the "dashing horseman," has a benefit at the Lion this evening.

In this city, Marston Watson, son of Mr Thomas Cushing, 15.

Albert, only son of Peter and Eliza Vilnov, 6 years and 10 months.

Wednesday morning, Mr Wm Dinmore, 69.

Tuesday, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H. 30.

At Sudbury, 17th inst. Mr Luther Hunt, of the firm of G. & L. Hunt, 41.

At Shirley, March 13, Widow Abigail Williams, 76; and April 5, Alfred W. Williams, 34, youngest son of the above deceased. He was instantly killed by the falling of a tree.

At Foxboro', 18th inst. Mrs Anna, wife of Mr Henry Hobart, 38.

At Meredith, N. H. April 12, Mr James W. Lane, 31.

Washed overboard, in a gale, from brig Byron, of Boston, on her passage from St Jago de Cuba for Corunna, Capt George Stevens.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D. will deliver a course of six lectures on Geology, at the Odeon, beginning on THURSDAY next, 21st April, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and continuing every Monday and Tuesday evening at the same hour.

Tickets \$1 for the Course, at Hilliard and Gray's, and at the door of the Lecture Room. Single Tickets at the door 25 cents.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—THE MUSICAL SORREE OF MR GEORGE DIXON will not take place until SATURDAY, the 24th of April, when he will have the honor of presenting a splendid Musical Entertainment.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Innholders and Retailers of the County of Norfolk, at Alden's Hotel, in Delham, April the 19th, 1836, Ebenezer Eaton in the Chair, and Thomas Kettell, Secretary—the Committee chosen at a former meeting, offered the following Address to the people at large, and the accompanying Resolutions:—

It is now well known generally in this County, that the County Commissioners have refused to license any Innholder or Retailer to sell rum, brandy, gin, or other ardent spirit; and we do not address you for the purpose of exciting any feelings or cause of action, inconsistent with the peace, order, and tranquillity of the County, or to excite your sympathies for us personally; though this course subjects us to great pecuniary loss, and renders useless many arrangements made at great expense, for what according to immemorial usage, we consider to be for the public accommodation. But we wish to call your attention to the subject as a question of expediency, as well as a question of right, with regard to the official duties of the Commissioners, under the statute respecting Innuces.—Whether the use of ardent spirits, in a moderate degree, is beneficial or injurious to the human system, is a question not yet well settled, and one which we do not mean to discuss; but so long as its importation into the country is encouraged, and its distillation permitted by the General Government, we are well satisfied that it will be used, and in many instances abused; and the great object of the judicious and reflecting friends of temperance, good morals, and good order, is to devise methods to prevent the abuse, and that in a manner not inconsistent with the rights, liberties, and accommodation of the people. That this can be done most effectually by refusing all licenses to sell it, and by that means depriving the stranger and traveller of that refreshment to which he has been accustomed, and subjecting the respectable and temperate people of the County to great inconvenience to procure it for occasional use or medicine, is a proposition that we believe cannot be sustained, and we are fortified in this opinion by a knowledge of the facts and occurrences which have taken place in the towns and counties in which no licenses have been granted.

It is well known that in those places the persons inclined to the too free use of ardent spirit, have indulged that propensity to a greater extent than in the places where a suitable number of proper and respectable persons have been regularly licensed; and that persons destitute of character or responsibility have been induced by hopes of gain, which many of them have realized, to set the laws at defiance, and to sell without stint to the very persons who ought to be restrained from their excesses, and would be, under the eye of such men as ought to be licensed according to law, and that the legal prosecutions, almost innumerable, have not put a stop to the evil. It is also well known, that other irresponsible persons have been employed and have made it their business to go to Boston and other places where ardent spirit is sold, and procure it in great quantities and often of a bad quality, to gratify the appetites of the intemperate; and others have been induced to procure and sell under the name of wines and cordials, at a very low price, various kinds of adulterated and poisonous liquors, much more injurious to the human constitution than pure distilled spirits.

As regards the present existing license law, it seems impossible to perceive why so many and such particular regulations and restrictions should have been introduced into it, if it had not been the intention of the Legislature that ardent spirit should be sold under license by innholders and retailers; for what other purpose a law of this kind should have been passed, but to regulate the sale of an ardent spirit, which it is impracticable to suppress, and the excessive use of which is injurious to the health, morals and usefulness of those who so abuse it; and to give a discretionary power to certain tribunals to authorize such persons, and such only, to deal in the article as would have no eye to the public good, and to the morals, habits, and usefulness of all the people, and at such places and such only as the public good might require.

Under these circumstances, and with these views, we submit the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That we yield to no class or association of such persons, and such only, to deal in the article as would have no eye to the public good, and to the morals, habits, and usefulness of all the people, and at such places and such only as the public good might require.

Resolved, That we yield to no class or association of such persons, and such only, to deal in the article as would have no eye to the public good, and to the morals, habits, and usefulness of all the people, and at such places and such only as the public good might require.

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bound up, 12th inst. 1st 36, 1st 36, 1st 36, spoke right Ruth, Phila. delphia for Coast of Africa.

Br Sch Liberty, Flax, Halifax, 15th inst. Left schs Rie- ing schs, just arr; Lady Ogle, and Velocity, do arr 4th; Henry Browne, do arr 10th.

Br sch Diligence, Ham, St John, N. B.

Sch Celery, McDermott, Colburn, N. B.

Sch Brutus, Nickerson, Fredericksburg.

Sch Greek, Page, Fredericksburg.

S. A. Fawn, Hopkins, Baltimore.

Sch Comet, Robinson, Bath.

S. A. Yankee, Wood, Bath.

Sch Honny Boat, Moss, Gardiner.

Sch Schiller, Tyngden, Dover.

Sch Mercator, Lennan, New Bedford.

Sch Henry, Brown, Gloucester.

Sloop Independence, Davis, Gloucester.

TELEGRAPHED, ship Charlotte.

Ship Ohio, Barker, New Orleans, brig Billow, Brown, New- John, N. B.; schs Liberty, Flax, Halifax, 15th inst. Left schs Rie- ing schs, just arr; Lady Ogle, and Velocity, do arr 4th; Henry Browne, do arr 10th.

Br sch Diligence, Ham, St John, N. B.

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Sch Mercator, Lennan, New Bedford.

Sch Henry, Brown, Gloucester.

Sloop Independence, Davis, Gloucester.

TELEGRAPHED, ship Charlotte.

SALEM, April 20.—Arrived ship George, Balch, fm Calcut- ta, Sund Head, 15th inst. Left ship Florence, Russell, fm Boston, do; Hope, Philadelphia, do; Octara, do; Washington, do; do; brig Nabob, Putnam, Boston, do; Geo Gardner, Philadelphia, do. Spoke in the river, Jan 7, Cape de- lphia; Wm T. King, Crowell, do; Bessie, Mayo, and Com- pliance, Sparrow, New York; Ann, Flower, Hartford; Au- gustine Jane, Clark, Portsmouth; Acacia, Peabody, New- outhport; Eliza Warren, Blanchard, Bath; Post Boy, Bents, Au- rora; Florida, Savary, Wareham; sloop Leader, Baker, Nau- tucket.

The Industry, at this port, from Halifax, on the 17th inst., lat 43, lon 67, fell in with Chesbeck of brig Superior, of St. John, N. B.; her beam ends—took from her 2 anchors, chain cable, the principal part of rigging, blocks, yards, booms, &c. and 5 boxes fish—cut away her masts, when she sighted—car- go fish and lumber—made fast to her, in order to tow her in, but was obliged to let go the same.

The sch Fortune, (of Boston) Penfield, was wrecked on or near Massachussetts Island, on the passage from New Orleans to Mobile; has been towed to M.—cargo partly saved.

A ship from the Pacific, said to be of Bristol, R. I. was carried into Rio Janeiro, previous to Feb 22, by a British man of war sch., the crew having mutinied: her former mate was master, the Captain having died on outward passage. (Probably the Rosalie, late Stillwell, of Warre, R. I.)

The Massachusetts, Fletcher, was at Smyrna, early in Feb, 1836.

At Cape de Verd Islands, 25 days since, brig Pearl, Black- man, for Boston.

Brig Superior, for Boston, sailed fm St Marks 18 ds since.

Brig Carlew sailed from Rio Janeiro, 45 days since, for Bu- nos Ayres.

Goods on which advances have been made, and therefore must be closed for cash.

Advances in cash on Dry goods. |

WANTED—A man to work with a carpenter—also, an apprentice—apply at No 3 Brattle square.
apr 19